Polyclonal Anti- CD82 (Sepharose Bead Conjugate)

Catalogue No. PA1308-S

Lot No. 09H01

Ig type: rabbit IgG

Size: 100µg/vial

Specificity

Human, rat, mouse. No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

(Immunoprecipitation(IP)

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the middle region of human Caspase-8(P18), different to the related mouse sequence by a single amino acids.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Formulation

50% slurry in PBS pH 7.2 with 0.01mg NaN_3a_3 preservative.

Storage

Store at 4˚C for frequent use.

Description:

This Antagene antibody is immobilized via covalent binding of primary amino groups to N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS)-activated sepharose beads. It is useful for immunoppecipitation assays

BACKGROUND

Caspase 8 is a caspase protein. It most likely acts upon caspase 3. This gene encodes a member of the cysteine-aspartic acid protease (caspase) family. The human CASP8 gene, whose product is also known as caspase 8 and FLICE, encodes an interleukin-1beta converting enzyme (ICE)-related cysteine protease that is activated by the engagement of several different death receptors. Caspase 8 is immediately recruited to the Fas receptor once it oligomerizes, and its protease activity is crucial for the apoptotic response generated by the resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC). This gene contains at least 11 exons spanning approximately 30kb on human chromosome band 2q33-34. This region of human chromosome 2 was previously reported as the location of the CASP10 gene, whose product is closely related to caspase 8.1 Caspase-8 deficiency in humans is compatible with normal development and shows that caspase-8 has a postnatal role in immune activation of naive lymphocytes.2

REFERENCE

1. Grenet, J.; Teitz, T.; Wei, T.; Valentine, V.; Kidd, V. J. : Structure and chromosome localization of the human CASP8 gene. *Gene* 226: 225-232, 1999.

2. Chun, H. J.; Zheng, L.; Ahmad, M.; Wang, J.; Speirs, C. K.; Siegel, R. M.; Dale, J. K.; Puck, J.; Davis, J.; Hall, C. G.; Skoda-Smith, S.; Atkinson, T. P.; Straus, S. E.; Lenardo, M. J. : Pleiotropic defects in lymphocyte activation caused by caspase-8 mutations lead to human immunodeficiency. *Nature* 419: 395-399, 2002.

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